

# CHINA



# MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1754 號九十月正年九十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1860. 日七初月二十年辰戊治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.  
LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, 121, Holborn Hill. E. C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4 Old Jewry, E. C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA: SHAW, BROWN & Co. Amoy, GILES & Co. Poonchong, THOMPSON & Co. Shanghai, H. FOGG & Co. Madras, C. KATHU & Co.

## Arrivals.

Jan. 18, *Madura*, North G. barque, 450, Sehnshagen, Cardiff, Sept. 7, 620 tons Coals.—SILVERMAN & Co.  
Jan. 18, *Anna Walsh*, American barque, 623, Drinkwater, Newcastle, N. S. W., Nov. 26, 775 tons.—AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Jan. 18, *Shakspere*, British ship, 486, Dalgleish, London, Sept. 13, General.—JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.  
Jan. 18, *Channel Queen*, British ship, 609, Leintestry, London, Sept. 20, General.—GILES & Co.  
Jan. 18, *Charles Tattler*, Swedish barque, 443, C. W. Frey, Newcastle, N. S. W., December 3, 584 tons Coals.—Order.

## Departures.

Jan. 18, *Pattino*, for Manila.  
18, *Edie*, for Yokohama.  
18, *China*, for Canton.  
18, *Vision*, for Singapore.  
18, *United Service*, for Shanghai.  
18, *China*, for San Francisco and Yokohama.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.—Per *Channel Queen*, Mr. G. nuri.

## Shipping Reports.

The American barque *Anna Walsh*, from Newcastle, N. S. W., reports fine weather and light wind nearly all the passage to Hongkong. 67 days out.

The British ship *Channel Queen*, from London, reports strong southerly winds. Crossed the Equator on 28th inst. in long. 26.27 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 23rd Nov., in long. 37 S.; made Sandalwood Island, on 27th Dec.; passed Ombay and Gilolo, passages on 3rd Jan.; from thence had strong squally weather till lat. 2 N., when met with N.E. trade till arrival on 18th Jan. 120 days out.

The N. G. barque *Madura*, from Cardiff, reports: Crossed the Equator on 8th Oct., in long. 28 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 7th Nov., in lat. 44 S.; made St. Paul's Island on 22nd Nov.; came to Ombay passage on 12th Dec., had light wind and fine weather until North of Gilolo passage, when had bad weather and heavy sea, which lasted for 7 days; got N.E. trade on 1st Jan. 134 days out.

The British ship *Shakspere*, from London, reports crossed the Equator on Oct. 16th in long. 22 W., passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 11th Nov., in lat. 39 S.; made St. Paul's Island on 26th Nov.; had weather off St. Paul's; made Sandalwood Island on 19th Dec., passed Gilolo passage on 2nd Jan.; thence till 10th Jan. had squally weather and rain, got N. E. trades on 18th Jan. until arrival on 18th Jan. 127 days out. On 22nd Sept. spoke the Hamburg barque *Benguetia* from Hamburg, bound to Hongkong, 12 days out.

The Austrian barque *Madagascar*, from Saigon, reports: left Cape St. James on 8th Dec., had fine weather and strong N. E. wind till lat. 7.28 N. and long. 111.13 E.; passed Koromato Straits on 20th Dec., had light variable winds; passed Solajer Straits on 27th Dec., had squally weather and rain, wind from W.; passed Maupa Straits on 31st Dec., had fresh S.W. wind; on 7th Jan., when passed to the East of Fellow Island had light N.E. wind; on 15th Jan., passed Bachee Island, when met with light E. wind till arrival in port.

## New advertisements.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel Street, containing five Rooms with Commodore's Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid.

For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA, At Messrs P. & A. C. OAKLEY & Co's Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 19, 1860.

"SHAKSPERE" FROM LONDON. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense by JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.

Hongkong, January 19, 1860.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POONCHOW. The Steamship "YESHO," Captain AUSTON, will leave for the above ports, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPHAM & Co.

Hongkong, January 19, 1860.

## New Advertisements.

DOD.—Since you left us things deeply concerning you have happened. Come home: or at least give opportunity of communicating with you.—ARTHUR. Hongkong, January 18, 1860.

ARMY CONTRACT, 1860, 1870. SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, marked outside "Tenders for Army Contracts," will be received by the undersigned until Noon on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1860, from persons willing to contract for such quantities of Commissariat supplies, Hospital Supplies, or for the performance of Barrack and Hospital services, such as washing and repairing, Bedding, Utensils, &c., as may from time to time be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island of Hongkong or its outposts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1860.

Forms of Tender (no other than those issued by the Commissariat will be received) and Conditions of Contract, with any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application to the Commissariat, Barrack, or Purveying Departments, for the respective supplies and services. Each Tender to be signed by two responsible persons, willing to become surety for the party tendering. The right of rejecting the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

REDMOND UNIACKE, Dep. Comm. Gen. Controller's Office, Commissariat, Hongkong, January 16, 1860.

SEALED TENDERS (in Duplicate) marked "Tenders for Bills" will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., for Bills on the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days' sight, in exchange for current Dollars of Hongkong at 7.17.

Bills on London will not be drawn for sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under Rupees 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once notified to the respective parties by letter, requesting them to lodge the amount to the credit of the Commissariat Account at the Oriental Bank Corporation, where a receipt will be given, on production of which at this Office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that the sets of Bills required may be detailed in the margin of the Tender, and it is particularly requested that the Tenders may be in duplicate.

REDMOND UNIACKE, Dep. Comm. Gen. Controller's Office, Commissariat, Hongkong, January 16, 1860.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice to Shareholders. WARRANTS for the refund of the Paid up Capital of \$500 per Share can be obtained on application at the Office of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 18th inst.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, January 16, 1860.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, IN CHINA.

THE Thirtieth Annual MEETING of this Society will be held in Canton on FRIDAY, the 22nd of January, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the house of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co.

J. G. KERR, Secretary.

Canton, January 16, 1860.

DE SOTZA'S CHEAP

RACE BOOKS.

PRICE, 30 cents each.

Hongkong, January 14, 1860.

NOTICE.

ANY person having Claims against the Undersigned will please send them for collection before the 31st inst., and all persons who are indebted will please pay before that date, as the Undersigned intends leaving the Colony early in February.

A. H. CHINOV, Gage Street.

Hongkong, January 14, 1860.

Sound Tientsin PONY, for SALE.

Apply to RUD. JENSEN.

Hongkong, January 13, 1860.

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of Surveyor to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1860.

ROBT. McMURDO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1860.

## New Advertisements.

BILLIARDS, BOWLS, AND BAR. NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS, A and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been enlarged and fitted up in a very superior style unequalled by any in the Colony, the Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday, the 11th January, 1860, to their friends and the public, and trust will receive a share of their patronage. There are three first class Billiard Tables in a large airy and well-lighted room. The Bowling Alley needs no comment.

BROWN & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, January 9, 1860.

WANTED.

FOR THE General Mess on board H. M. T. Troop-ship "Adventure." A Good COOK. Persons applying must have a thorough knowledge of their work.

Apply on Board.

Hongkong, January 8, 1860.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a young MAN, (English) aged 30, of business habits, and several years experience in Hongkong. Apply by letter, "A.B.O.," care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, December 26, 1860.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HIS HOTEL will be conducted under a new arrangement commencing on the 1st of December. The Charges for Board will remain as follow:—

Board, \$45 a month. Tiffin only, \$15 a month. Dinners only, \$30 a month. One Breakfast or one Tiffin, 80 cents. One Dinner, \$1.25.

There is an excellent assortment of wines for sale at moderate prices.

The Charges for Lodging will be very considerably reduced. Rooms are offered to monthly lodgers at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, or \$45, a month.

Occasional Visitors are charged \$4 a day for their Rooms with or without board.

There is an ample supply of Bathrooms, and Gas is laid on throughout the house.

Hongkong, November 24, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the Interest of the "YACON STRAM BAKRY," he begs to notify the Public that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rice, MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BIGARB, SODA, Saleratus and Cream TARTAR.

FLLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs MAUDSLAY & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

Hongkong, February 17, 1860.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

WEDNESDAY,

20th inst., at 2 P.M.,—

The following Japanese WARE, viz:—

Lacquered and Inlaid Cabinets, Glove Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Embroidery and Silk Cigar Cases, Tortoise-shell Card Dishes, Crystal Necklaces, and Brooches, Fishing Rods,

And, A fine assortment of Bronzes.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, January 18, 1860.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 3rd of March 1860, at Noon, on the Premises, under the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage,—

That spacious, handsome and convenient situated DWELLING HOUSE on CAINE ROAD, built on Inland Lot 167, with the Out Offices and extensive Ground attached. The Lot measures on the North and Northwest 136 feet, on the South (Caine Road) 132 feet, on the East 348 feet, and on the West 331 feet,—the total area being 45,103 square feet. The ground rent is \$199.48 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

TERMS of SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of the deed of transfer. All expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser. The property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 7, 1860.

## Auctions.

BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on

WEDNESDAY,

20th January, 1860, at 11 A.M.,—

A quantity of Household FURNITURE, Crockeryware, Glassware, Flannels, Cloths, Vestings, Linens, Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, and Piping, Iron Chests, Books, Pictures, Wearing Apparel, Percussion Caps, Rifles, Bowling Pins, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Meats, Stationery, Beer, Pale Brandy, Champagne, Claret, Hook and a variety of other GOODS.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, January 16, 1860.

H. B. M. Gunboats "HARDY" and "DRAKE" will be

SOLD BY AUCTION,

at the NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th February, 1860, (unless previously disposed of by private agreement).

The *Hardy* is of 233 tons and 60 h. power. The *Drake* "238" "40" "40"

The following are the articles to be sold with each vessel, viz:—

With the "Hardy." Hull complete. No masts or yards. 2 Anchors.

1124 Fathoms Cable. Awnings, complete, with Iron Stanchions.

Davits for 2 Boats. 1 Dingy, 14 feet.

4 Oars and Awnings. 2 Downton's Pumps (1 complete).

A pair of 30 Horse Power high pressure engines, by Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SOHS and FIELD, in fair working order. A set of 3 boilers, considerably worn but repairable.

Spare Gear. Cylinder Cover, 1 in No. 1.

Cross Head, 1 in No. 1.

Eccentric Ring, 1 in No. 1.

Piston and Rod, 1 in No. 1.

Propeller (brass), 1 in No. 1.

Rod connecting, complete, 1 in No. 1.

Feed pump rod, 1 in No. 1.

Bilge do. do. 1 in No. 1.

Slide do. do. 1 in No. 1.

Guide blocks, 2 in No. 1.

With the "Drake." Masts complete, 1 in No. 1.

Yards, 1 in No. 1.

Rigging, 1 in No. 1.

1 Anchor.

100 Fathoms Cable. Awnings complete.

Davits for 3 boats. 1 Dingy, 14 feet.

2 Oars. 2 Downton's Pumps.

All standing Sails, but square foresail.

A 40 Horse Power high pressure engine by Messrs. PENN and SOHS, in good working order.

The boilers of this vessel have been taken out.

Spare Gear. Cylinder Cover, 1 in No. 1.

Cross Head, 1 in No. 1.

Eccentric Ring (brass), 1 in No. 1.

Piston, 1 in No. 1.

do. Rod, 1 in No. 1.

Plumber-block brasses, 1 pair.

Propeller (brass), 1 in No. 1.

Rod connecting, complete, 1 in No. 1.

Feed pump rod, 1 in No. 1.

Bilge do. do. 1 in No. 1.

Slide do. do. 1 in No. 1.

Guide blocks, 2 in No. 1.

STEAM FOR. Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton.

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

H. B. M. Gunboats "HARDY" and "DRAKE" will be







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China Mail Office,  
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A MAIL.

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F. LIBEL.

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then proceeds to give at length the rea-  
sons which led the court to the opinion  
that each of these principles was wide  
enough to cover not only the case of the  
publication of trials, but that of the pub-  
lication of parliamentary reports as  
well. He dismissed the second, and  
surely the more important branch of the  
case, much more briefly. Without ex-  
amining at any great length into the an-  
thorities upon the subject, he laid it  
down broadly that the report being pri-  
vileged, comments upon it not expressly  
malicious were privileged as well, and  
that comments made with an honest be-  
lief of their truth, founded upon and pro-  
ceeding from reasonable grounds for be-  
lief, would not be expressly malicious.

Such is a fair summary, as we find it  
in a London journal, of this judgment,  
but there is one portion of the latter that  
we must copy *in extenso* for the sake of  
the lesson it conveys to certain lawyers  
who practise in courts very far removed  
from Westminster.

Our law of libel has in many respects  
only gradually developed itself into any-  
thing like a satisfactory and settled form.  
The full liberty of public writers to com-  
ment on the conduct and motives of public  
men has only in very recent times been  
recognised. Comments on government,  
on ministers and officers of state, on mem-  
bers of both houses of parliament, on  
judges and other public functionaries, are  
now made every day which, half a century  
ago, would have been the subject of an  
official information, and would have brought  
down fine and imprisonment on publishers  
and authors. Yet who can doubt that the  
public are gainers by the change, and that,  
though injudicious may often be done, and  
though public men may often have to smart  
under the keen sense of wrong inflicted by  
hostile criticism, the nation profits by pub-  
lic opinion being thus freely brought to  
bear on the discharge of public duties.

For the present we abstain from ap-  
plying these observations to the case in  
which the defendant in *Keynes v. Spink*  
is so closely concerned; but their mean-  
ing and effect, in relation to that case,  
cannot well be exaggerated.

It is evident that at home the British  
Crown allows the free exercise of fair  
criticism on the acts of its servants, and  
we may presume that it would not fetter  
that right at the solicitation of a foreign  
power. In Her Majesty's Colony of  
Hongkong a different theory has been  
put into practice, to the injury of a  
British subject. The Attorney General  
here is not yet liable to censure for such  
an inconsiderate act, inasmuch as it was  
done during his absence; but the Hon.  
J. Pannicoke must see that he should  
either go on with *Regina v. Saint* to an  
end, or at once withdraw the prosecu-  
tion. If he does neither, the defendant  
must identify him with this foolish pro-  
cedure from the beginning. Under no  
circumstances—and there is a reason for  
our saying so much—can the case be  
settled out of Court, or in any way com-  
promised.

We have received the December number  
of the *Chinese Recorder*, which maintains  
its interesting character. Mr Wylie's  
article on the Bible in China is concluded  
in this issue, and gives a sketch of the  
labours of the various zealous and hard-  
working men who have devoted their  
energies to translating the scriptures into  
the Chinese language. Mr Wylie's  
sketch is very fair, neither overlooking  
the undoubted services rendered by such  
men, or indulging in the fulsome praise  
of their productions which some years  
since seemed to be the prevalent mode  
of noticing any literary efforts from  
"Blessedness sources." "T. W."s sketch  
of Lao-tse is continued, and is probably  
the most popularly interesting of the  
chapters as yet published. A sketch of  
travel between Peking and Kalgan—  
giving however but little new informa-  
tion beyond that already published—com-  
pletes, with other papers on exclusively  
missionary subjects, the number before  
us. As likely to become a valuable  
repository not merely to the missionary  
but to the secular resident in China, we  
wish this unpretending periodical every  
success. We might suggest the publica-  
tion in an early number of a well digested  
résumé of Protestant Missions in  
China, with tabular statements of sta-  
tions, churches, schools, converts, funds,  
&c. As a record of missionary work on  
any given day—say 31st March next—  
such a paper would possess much value  
as a future record. But it must be  
exhaustive and complete, its particulars  
being guaranteed by those in charge of  
each station.

Prussia has hit upon an ingenious idea  
which, while it will probably excite a  
smile, has really something in it. A  
chair of "Colonization" has been found-  
ed, and Dr Bastian, the well-known vi-  
sitor to these parts, has been appointed  
the first professor. In view of this  
selection are we to infer that Prussia  
entertains views of colonization in the  
Eastern seas? A great deal of nonsense  
was talked about Prussian designs upon  
Formosa, but it nevertheless indicated,  
by the publicity it gained in European  
journals, that some slight foundation of  
fact was at the bottom of the reports  
circulated. As to that detectable island  
we imagine that few other nationalities  
would object to seeing Prussia establish  
a colony on it—if she can—and so in-  
creasing its importance, but the realization  
of the idea is more than unlikely, even  
were China presently ready to cede any  
of her territory or allow foreign "settle-  
ments" to be formed in as yet unoccu-  
pied localities. Yet there is scarcely any  
other part of the world but China or  
Japan, in which we can conceive Prussia  
entertaining ideas of settling colonies.  
But while devoting her attention to col-  
onization perhaps it would be well that  
she should devote a little attention to

the management of her newly acquired  
states. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of 2nd  
Dec., 1868, informs us that

"The Prussian tribunals in Hanover are  
very busy just now. Nearly twenty charges  
of high treason have been brought before  
them within the last fortnight, and several  
newspapers have been prosecuted. Among  
these is the *German People's Journal*,  
whose editor, Dr Eichholtz, has been con-  
demned to three months' imprisonment.  
Several women accused of having sung the  
German hymn have each been con-  
demned to two months' imprisonment and  
the same punishment has been inflicted on  
six labourers for a similar offence."

So it is possible that Prussia seeks to  
realize in the far East a pattern city  
where the people don't sing wicked  
Hymns, and newspapers are unknown.  
We hope that some of our German  
residents will throw a light upon this  
interesting question. We are in a posi-  
tion to state that no journals exist in  
Formosa, and the natives don't sing—to  
speak of. But Hainan shares those  
advantages. Will anybody inform us as  
to the aims of the colonization society?

LOCAL.

We understand that the chazee who lost  
his passage by the *Yaso* at Foochow engaged  
a passage immediately thereafter in a  
French schooner bound for Saigon, and  
having been dropped off outside Hongkong,  
arrived in Harbor very shortly after the  
*Yaso* anchored at her buoy. This was even  
better than obtaining a junk, and reflects  
equal credit upon the gentleman who pro-  
vided equal to the occasion. The appearance  
of the "young gentleman" at this port was  
a surprise to some.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.  
Mr. May on the Bench. Very few cases  
were before the Magistrate to-day which  
deserve notice.

William Higgins and James Dunovan,  
unemployed seamen, were each fined fifty  
cents for having been drunk.

Lo Achew was sent to Gaol for two months,  
with hard labor, for having stolen a pair of  
unmentionables.

Pang Aying and Yip Afoon, boatmen,  
were charged by Captain Deane with having  
shot at and wounded a man, now lying in  
the village of Yow-mah-tee. It appears  
that there is some question of jurisdiction  
arising in the case; and a remand was  
granted until the 23rd.

A number of free fights appear to have  
been going on lately at the Pokokum Water  
Works. Two cases were before the Ma-  
gistrate this morning, in which the pugil-  
istic propensities of the contestants were well  
displayed. In the one case, a coolie threw  
a brick at the head of another coolie, while  
they were both at chow-chow, thereby cut-  
ting his companion's head; and in the fight  
which ensued, the wounded coolie was fur-  
ther damaged by a severe blow in the right  
hand. In the other case, Foo Afat (a coolie)  
was charged with having threatened to  
shoot with a pistol Tam Akow (clerk at the  
works); which violent demonstration ap-  
pears to have been preface to a fight.  
Both cases were remanded.

Low Ayeo and two others, Chinese fire-  
men on board the P. & O. *Str. Orissa*,  
were charged with having stolen \$220 from  
the box of a Chinese passenger; between  
this port and Singapore. Mr. Blaney, chief  
officer, stated that the money was reported  
lost on the 12th, and on examining all the  
crew, no clue of it could be found. On the  
15th, however, a Dutch coin belonging to  
the complainant was found in one of the  
prisoner's boxes, along with \$65 in silver;  
he therefore suspected them of the robbery.  
A remand was granted, as the second pri-  
soner had engaged Mr Sharp to defend him.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

(Before the Hon. H. J. BALL.)

January 19, 1869.  
F. S. Huffam v. J. A. Silva, \$455.—This  
was a claim put forward by Mr Huffam, in  
his capacity of Official Assignee in the  
bankrupt estate of Mr Hans Kier, to re-  
cover the above sum due on a promissory  
note. Defendant admitted the debt; and  
judgment was accordingly given for the  
plaintiff. A *Hazeland*, who appeared for  
the official assignee in bankruptcy, said  
that an arrangement had been made to en-  
able defendant to pay the amount in instal-  
ments of \$10 a month, extending over a  
period of three years and nine months; he  
would ask, however, that the usual condi-  
tion be inserted in the judgment of the  
Court, viz., that the whole become due on  
the non-payment of any instalment. His  
Honor did so, and drew the defend-  
ant's attention to this clause.

Aput v. W. N. Atkinson, \$23.50, for  
clothing supplied.—Defendant is a mid-  
shipman in H. M.'s Navy, and plaintiff was  
acting some time since as his naval tailor.  
Defendant stated that he knew nothing  
of the price of the clothes, or had ever seen  
a bill until he got the summons; he was  
not at all sure that plaintiff was the right  
tailor even.

Plaintiff produced a small book, in which  
various entries were made in English, by  
Naval Officers and others; and one appear-  
ed near Atkinson's name, "monkey jacket."  
Defendant: That's not my handwriting.  
I never had a monkey-jacket in my life  
(laughter).

His Honor: You've had a common blue  
jacket.

Defendant: Yes, but a monkey-jacket is  
a big coat.

The clerk of Court then informed His  
Honor that the defendant came into his  
office some days ago, and stated that he ad-  
mitted the claim, but would dispute the  
costs; and His Honor asked if such were  
true.

Defendant said that he admitted the  
"gear"—cloth jacket, trousers, &c.—but  
he had never got a bill; he did not know  
anything of them, or was sure who the man  
was.

Plaintiff then proceeded to prove his  
claim, when it appeared that the "gear"  
was supplied in December of 1867; that  
defendant was on board the *Ocean* and then  
was on board another ship afterwards; and  
that defendant did not show any very  
strong desire to come to a financial arrange-  
ment on board either vessel.  
His Honor observed that defendant had  
got the clothes two years ago; in 1867, and  
now we were in '69. Did defendant mean  
to dispute what the plaintiff had said? or  
did he wish to be examined?  
Defendant replied that he did not.  
Judgment was then given for the plaintiff.

Hee Tai v. Leonidia Sequeira, \$8, for  
wages as an amah.—Defendant (who is a  
Spanish) first set up the defence that her  
brother had engaged the amah, and then,  
failing this, proposed to set up another  
defence in the form of a set-off for boots.  
His Honor said, "We don't set off boots  
here. Judgment for the plaintiff."

Defendant, when informed of the result  
of the case, said indignantly in Portuguese,  
"I won't pay the \$8," and turned towards  
the door.

His Honor: Call her back.  
Defendant then, addressing the amah in  
Chinese, said if she wanted her \$8, she  
could have the boots.

His Honor informed the indignant Leo-  
nidia that she would go to Gaol if she said  
anything more, as the Court would not be  
thus insulted.

Leonidia then subsided, but immediately  
bounced out of Court.

J. W. Pearce (W. Harding) v. W. Torrey,  
\$27.66, for taxes paid for a house occupied  
by defendant.—[Plaintiff represents the  
owner of the house referred to, situated  
near the Albany.

Defendant said that his defence was that,  
by a special agreement, he had got the house,  
at the expiration of his lease, for a certain  
rental, which sum included everything. This  
was done to give the rental of the house a  
better appearance than it would have were  
the rent and taxes separated.

Plaintiff stated that he had twice lowered  
the rent by \$10, from \$80 to \$60, but that  
taxes were paid in addition each time, and  
told defendant that if he did not like it, he  
could leave.

His Honor remarked that he himself paid  
his taxes as well as his rent, and he under-  
stood that everybody else did the same.  
He would take defendant's case; defendant  
of course would have to prove the special  
agreement.

Defendant said that he had no witnesses,  
as he had trusted to Mr. Pearce's honor;  
the only way he could prove was by relat-  
ing the conversation.

His Honor: That is not a special agree-  
ment. You must pay the money there.  
Judgment given for the amount claimed.

James West v. Ulrich, \$77.62, for wages  
and damages for false imprisonment.—  
Defendant is master of the North-German  
barque *Wilhelm*, and plaintiff was a seaman  
on board that vessel in the voyage from  
Newcastle (N.S.W.) to this port.

Considerable difficulty was found in get-  
ting at the facts of this case; for, although  
a sort of interpreter was provided by plain-  
tiff, he appeared to know far too much, and  
would persist in answering the questions  
himself without going to the trouble of  
putting them to the Captain.  
Plaintiff gave a very clear and straight-  
forward statement of his case. He was  
shipped in the *Wilhelm* in Newcastle, and  
during the voyage some difficulty arose  
about butter; plaintiff went to the captain,  
explained a slight difficulty in him to the cook  
(also a German, as all the officers were);  
the cook refused him back to the captain;  
and no satisfaction could be got. The ship  
was very badly provisioned altogether.  
One night plaintiff was at the wheel, and  
had been kept over his proper time, which  
he represented to the mate; the captain  
came up, said he had a long time wanted  
to "lick" him, and would if he did not get on  
with his work. Plaintiff requested not to  
be licked at the wheel, and asked that any  
castigation should be done forward; he  
was called all sort of nice names by the  
captain, a lighted pipe was placed, and plain-  
tiff got the worst of it; the captain, mate  
(also a German, as all the officers were);  
the cook refused him back to the captain;  
and no satisfaction could be got. The ship  
was very badly provisioned altogether.  
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had been kept over his proper time, which  
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captain, a lighted pipe was placed, and plain-  
tiff got the worst of it; the captain, mate  
(also a German, as all the officers were);  
the cook refused him back to the captain;  
and no satisfaction could be got. The ship  
was very badly provisioned altogether.

Defendant stated that while a seaman  
was in irons he was not entitled to wages.  
His Honor said that it was a very conveni-  
ent way to get rid of paying wages to  
place a seaman in irons.

Defendant stated that he had charged  
plaintiff, by the N. G. Consul, with mutiny  
and refusal of duty; and he gave his ver-  
sion of the story, which merely showed  
that a common ship's disturbance had taken  
place. During the scurrillousness at his  
wheel, the vessel was allowed to go 4 or 5  
points off her course.

His Honor asked if the case had been  
before the Consul; to which the captain  
replied in the negative.

Defendant said it had; and the clerk  
of Court observed that the Consul had  
instructed the seaman to take out the sum-  
mons for his wages. Upon which His Ho-  
nor cautioned the master to tell the truth.

Defendant said he did not know that the  
Consul knew about it; and Ulrich was  
again cautioned accordingly. He did not  
plead plaintiff an instant in irons after the  
police were sent by the Consul to take him  
before the Magistrate. In reply to plain-  
tiff, defendant said it was the German Con-  
sul at Newcastle who told him to threaten  
to shoot the seaman with a revolver if he  
did not do his duty. West (plaintiff) had  
asked to get ashore.

His Honor observed that it was extreme-  
ly likely that a Consul would order any  
man to be shot at with a revolver for hav-  
ing asked to get ashore (laughter).

The mate of the *Wilhelm* was then called,  
and as no questions were asked him, he  
hesitated. At last, throwing up one arm,  
he pointed it towards the plaintiff, saying,  
"I declare, that is the most disagreeable-est  
man I ever seed in my life." And the  
witness was proceeding fast and loose in  
this strain, when he was interrupted by  
the Judge. The Court wanted evidence as to  
his Honor remarked. Did defendant intend  
bringing any more witnesses?—Defendant  
No, sir. Had he any more to say?—  
No, sir.

His Honor remarked that, as to the  
ship's disturbances, he would not go into  
that question or the one of imprisonment.  
He would, however, give judgment for the  
wages on board ship while plaintiff was in  
irons, viz., \$22.38, for one month and ten  
days at \$3.10 a month.

Low Aying v. A. Miller, \$13.75, for  
work done.—This was a claim for some-  
work done in connection with some plum-  
ber-work of defendant's.—Plaintiff said that  
he had given an English and Chinese ac-  
count to defendant, but was always refused  
payment and kicked out of the premises  
when he went for his money.—Defendant  
persisted in saying he had never got a bill,  
and that he would pay it so soon as he got  
a bill in a correct form.—His Honor ad-  
judged the case for a week, so that the  
bill might be sent in, or paid.

THE NORTH.

(Express.)

The cry that the trade at the open Ports  
is passing from Foreign to native hands is  
becoming so general, that the following ex-  
tract from the report of the Customs' Com-  
missioner at Tientsin, for 1867 (Mr. Dick)  
published in the Volume of Trade Reports  
to which we have recently alluded, will be  
read with interest by many and may serve  
to allay fears on this head.

The erroneous idea has not yet quite dis-  
appeared, that it is correct to describe the  
late course of business at the open ports as  
the "passing of the trade from Foreign to  
Native hands," and to argue therefrom that  
every kind of possible enterprise is doomed  
to be stifled by Native combination. The  
state of affairs, so far at least as the North  
is concerned, has simply been this—the  
Chinese Merchants have preferred buying  
their supplies of Foreign goods at Shang-  
hai from the Foreign Merchants who there  
receive them from abroad, to buying them  
through second Foreign sellers at the out-  
ports. The mere operation of buying goods  
in their country is one for which the Chinese  
have always been considered thoroughly  
qualified. It was a merely temporary dis-  
tortion of affairs under which, for a year or  
two, Foreign imports were sold through se-  
condary Foreign agents at secondary ports.  
As soon as the Chinese Merchants became  
accustomed to the manner of doing business  
with Foreign vessels, they resumed their  
old practice of making their purchases at the  
head-quarters of the import trade—Shang-  
hai; but they made ready use of the new  
land-furnishing them; and the increase in  
the employment of Foreign shipping has  
been much greater than the decrease in the  
employment of Foreign Mercantile agency.  
Even when intercourse with the interior is  
placed on a better footing, it is likely that  
the trade which will then pass through the  
hands of Foreign Mercantile agents, will be  
limited to such amount as may be suffi-  
cient to keep the privileges gained in work-  
ing order; for as soon as such new reve-  
nue regulations as may be enacted, become  
uniform in application to both Chinese and  
Foreigners, the former will draw their sup-  
plies through agency of their own from the  
General Buttermarket on the Coast. But the  
principal benefit to trade will be none the less,  
although the number of Foreign sellers em-  
ployed may not be greatly increased; and in  
all operations beyond those of merely  
buying and selling, the Chinese in the in-  
terior will be as dependent (although it is  
not quite certain when the fact will come  
into full play) on Foreign enterprise and  
skill, as they now are, on the Coast, in the  
matter of transport.

ETIQUETTE AT SINGAPORE.

Governor Ord is accused of a want of of-  
ficial courtesy, in addition to his other  
alleged failings. The Observer of the 5th  
inst. remarks that:—

"The hospitalities of Government House  
were freely offered to all distinguished visi-  
ters by the late Governors, Sir G. Bonham,  
General Butterworth, Mr. Blundell, and  
General Cavendish, and the company which  
prided to think that a reception worthy of  
Old England and of the Settlement would  
come the coming and cheered the parting  
guest. But a change appears to have been  
inaugurated with the Colonial Rule; a  
change which has already, on three occa-  
sions, *inter alia*, been productive of justifi-  
able annoyance on one side, and of feelings  
of sympathy and regret on the part of the  
community. The general facts are these:  
Admiral De La Grandiere, the Governor  
General of French Cochinchina, paid a vi-  
sit to H. B. the Governor, and his call was  
not returned. Mons. de Marivault, of the  
French Imperial Navy, on his arrival here,  
in the *Junon*, called upon H. B. the Govern-  
or with a similar unsatisfactory result.  
Admiral Penhoat arrived here in H. I. M.  
ship *Bellepueuse* in October last. He is a  
most distinguished officer, has served with  
the British in the Crimea, and is a Com-  
panion of the English order of the Bath.  
He also made an official call, and the only  
complimentary notice taken of it was a  
"thank you." The Governor, left on  
board the vessel by the H. B. C. Co. Lieuten-  
ant of Engineers. Now mark the differ-  
ence in the reception of the same gallant  
Admiral at Hongkong. A guard of honor  
awaited him, and a salute was fired on his  
landing—the Governor's carriage took him  
up to Government House; moreover H.  
B. Sir R. McDonnell returned the visit in  
person the next day, on board of H. I. M.  
ship *Bellepueuse*, and was received with the  
honors due to the Governor of a British  
Colony. What was the reception to the  
English Admiral at Saigon? The Honorable  
Sir Henry Keppel, K. C. B., at Saigon? The  
guard of honor and a salute welcomed his  
landing; the Governor's carriage, drawn by  
four horses, were placed at the disposal of  
the Admiral and his suite; a squadron of  
cavalry escorted them to Government  
House; H. B. the Governor-General,  
Admiral Oyer, accompanied him every-  
where, showed him every possible attention,  
and asked all the heads of Departments and  
the principal inhabitants to meet him at a  
banquet. All honors were also paid him  
before long. What inference is to be  
drawn from this? Either Admiral Keppel  
has received a welcome to which he was not  
entitled, or Admiral Penhoat has been re-  
ceived with unjustifiable discounts. Either  
Sir Richard McDonnell has exceeded his  
duty, or Sir Henry Ord has not per-  
formed his. Now, it is high time that a  
question of consequence should be  
asked. As the case at present stands, it  
must be painful for our officials and naval  
officers to visit foreign ports in the vicinity  
of Singapore, and to accept of the civilities  
and kindnesses which are showered upon  
them, when they are to return which may  
be noted out should the generous hosts  
at any time visit this settlement.

THE CHINESE IN VICTORIA.

The *Argus* observes:—"There is an  
agitation on foot to procure the break-up  
of the Chinese encampments throughout the  
colony. Circular letters have been address-  
ed to the various municipal councils, police  
courts, and other centres of local govern-  
ment, containing certain queries which have  
evidently been framed with this view, and  
if these are answered in the spirit in which  
they have been propounded the contem-  
plated dispersion will possibly be attempted  
before long. But it is difficult to discover  
what the advantages would be, even if the  
design were fully carried out. We have  
among us some twenty thousand men of an  
alien race, whose religion, morals, and per-  
sonal habits all differ from our own as wide-  
ly as can be conceived; but who, neverthe-  
less, are a useful section of the community,  
paying rates and taxes like other men, and  
supplying some of the wants of civilisation,  
which, but for them, would be very in-  
adequately provided for. It is their habit  
to live apart from the general community,  
for reasons of their own, and heretofore  
their so doing has been considered advan-  
tageous to the general public. Should the  
Government now endeavor to compel them  
to live among the European population, the  
likelihood is that the attempt would not  
prove very successful, for the Chinese have  
a great power of passive resistance. But if  
it succeeded perfectly, the consequences  
would in all probability prove highly incon-  
venient and distasteful to the European  
portion of the community, as well as to  
themselves, if not subversive of order and  
decency."

One of those painful cases, writes the  
*Bentley Advertiser*, which reveal an un-  
healthy state of morals, came before the Court  
of General Sessions in the shape of an ap-  
peal. The Police Bench a girl named  
Annie Harrison was sentenced to six  
months' imprisonment, on the 14th October  
last, for having no lawful means of support.  
Against this decision of the Police Court  
Lench she appealed. As soon as the case  
was called, nearly every European cleared  
out of court, which was soon filled with a  
crowd of hideous Chinamen, all eyes for  
the appearance of the appellant,—defendant  
in the court below,—a really prepossessing

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

A Correspondent of the *Friend of India*  
writes:—

I have read with much interest the letters  
that have lately appeared in your columns,  
on the subject of the defence of our North-  
West frontier and the importance of action  
to the progress of affairs in Central  
Asia. We are all agreed on the necessity  
of a strongly defended frontier with forts  
and railways as supports. But is it advi-  
sable that matters should remain in the pre-  
sant state, natives exulting at panic-struck  
Englishmen and hoping that when rogues  
fall out honest men will come by their own?  
There are numbers in India who look on a  
misunderstanding between England and  
Russia as likely to bring back the old days  
of loot and anarchy. These hate  
civilisation in all forms, whether Rus-  
sian or English, while the Mahomed-  
dians seem to be unconscious of the fact  
that Russia has been the bitterest  
foe to their creed and system. Is not the  
time come, then, for the state of our frontier  
to be left in the hands of panic-stricken  
officers or native agents who furnish news  
"to please master," when the whole subject  
should be discussed in a friendly way be-  
tween the Cabinets of St. James and St.  
Petersburg, or referred like the *Alabama*  
and other petty points to an arbiter? Let  
England approach it in a friendly spirit,  
stating clearly to Russia that while she takes  
all proper measures to defend her frontier  
against all eventualities, it is neither her  
wish nor interest to occupy a foot of land in  
Afghanistan, but on the other hand it must  
be a neutral territory and the guarantee of  
the two powers. I was glad to see this sub-  
ject ventilated in a letter from an Anglo-Indian  
in Loh to the *Pall Mall Gazette*; it has  
also been advocated in the other quarters.

The advance of Russia in Central Asia is  
one that, under the same circumstances, we  
ourselves would have to note. The rulers of  
Bokhara and Kokand stop progress, and  
they must fall as the Chiefs of the Punjab  
have done. The demands of trade and the  
energy awakened by self-emancipation, to-  
gether with the various reforms and devel-  
opments of self-government, are awakening  
the Russian people to the expansion of  
their trade—but without peace and a settled  
government it is impossible. We too have  
a tea trade which is capable of indefinite  
far distant when there will be Russian  
agency houses in Calcutta and the Punjab  
and Moscow. Centuries ago there was an  
extensive trade carried on by Central Asia  
between India, Russia and Central Europe.  
—why should it not be revived? A policy  
of suspicion and hostility between the two  
empires will throw this back, and will  
waste on both sides resources which are now  
being spent on internal improvement, while  
the great career of Christian civilisation  
may be retarded for an age. A friendly con-  
ference between the two powers in order to  
bring about a mutual understanding on the  
basis of neutralizing Afghanistan under a  
joint Protectorate, together with the  
appointment of Consular agents on both  
sides, is a subject surely well worth dis-  
cussing in all its bearings. We see at the  
present time how the American question is  
being settled by this friendly conference, so  
was the Luxemburg difficulty. As  
matters stand now Russian military agents  
may repress trade and commit various  
arbitrary acts—there is no redress, no  
superior authority to appeal to. Of course  
neighbours may have little jealousy and  
occasional squabbles, but it will, I believe,  
be found, the closer the contact between  
Russians and Englishmen, the better  
friends will they become. Englishmen  
have been useful agents in building up the  
strength of Russia—there is no part of  
Europe where English social and political  
life is more admired than in Russia, or  
where our literature is more studied  
by the enlightened classes. England never  
had but one contest with Russia, and into  
that both parties drifted. The career of  
improvement Russia is pressing, in spite of  
a pampered aristocracy, is a subject of  
interest in England.

None may say this understanding is im-  
possible to be secured,—let us say <



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**Post-Office**  
**MAILS BY TRAIN**  
The Contract  
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Instant, a

will be open  
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Newspaper  
on the 25th  
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**All Letters po**  
on the 26th

The latest time  
Office is 8  
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Marseilles  
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**Sealed Boxes** co  
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**All** correspondence  
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Payment for Post

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General Post  
Hongkong, Jan

L.—On the 1st forward Money to this Office and at Shanghai and Yokohama Order Offices in Great Britain and exceeding £10, Current for Each

Commission acco  
Scale, viz. :—  
For sums not e  
Above £2 and r  
" £5  
" £7  
2.—No Money  
tional part of a P  
3.—Orders dra

4.—Alphabetical Money Order Office, showing the names of the persons situated, are in attendance at this Office.

5.—Applicants furnish, in full, the initial of one of the Remitter, and the other or Payee be a ordinary title will be usual designation "Baring Brothers

mere term Messrs. Livingston," or the name being under a title with the names of the parties as "Carron Co." is

6.—The Remitter orders is to be paid or have the option of the name of the Pa

7.—When an Order is presented to a Bank, a receipt by the Bank is sufficient, provided the name of the person presenting the same is presented by some person in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee to be attested in the place provided for the signature of the Payee, in case the Payee be unable to sign, by the receipt by making the signature of a Witness, who must be named in his address in the place provided for the signature of the Payee, who pays the Order.

Office than that in which originally drawn, the Order provided the Order be drawn. In such cases, the Postmaster of the Office issued, the Commission which will be deducted from the new Order.

10.—In the event of miscarriage or being refused, the money may be granted on a warrant to the Payee, (containing particulars, and attested by the Original Commission).  
11.—On the receipt of the money, orders will be



## Insurances

**Insurances.**

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**LIFE ASSURANCE.**

**THE** Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £16000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
*Agents Royal Insurance Company*  
Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

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**NOTICE.**

**THE** Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz. On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
*Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.*  
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

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**REDUCTION**  
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR  
**FIRE INSURANCE.**

**THE** Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*

The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz.:

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents,	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents,	¾ per cent.
First Class China House and their Contents,	1¼ per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.	

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,  
*Agents Royal Insurance Company.*  
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

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**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them up to the 31st October last, to afford the distribution of the 25 per cent. profit reserved for the Contributors to the company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,  
*General Agents.*  
Hongkong, January 2, 1869. fe2

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**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE** Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

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**BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

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**ANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium, which can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, seven (1b) per cent of the profits of the company for that year divided pro rata to amount to premium paid by each policyholder.

RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1867. tf.

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**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

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**[SAMARAN] SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.  
Macao, August 4, 1866.

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**DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1866.

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**NOTICE.**

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.** From and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Periods:—

exceeding one month, .....	of the Annual rate
not exceeding one month, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 2 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 3 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 4 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 5 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 6 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 7 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 8 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 9 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 10 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 11 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 12 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 13 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 14 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 15 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 16 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 17 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 18 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 19 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 20 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 21 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 22 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 23 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 24 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 25 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 26 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 27 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 28 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 29 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 30 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 31 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 32 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 33 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 34 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 35 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 36 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 37 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 38 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 39 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 40 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 41 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 42 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 43 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 44 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 45 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 46 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 47 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 48 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 49 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 50 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 51 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 52 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 53 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 54 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 55 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 56 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 57 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 58 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 59 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 60 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 61 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 62 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 63 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 64 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 65 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 66 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 67 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 68 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 69 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 70 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 71 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 72 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 73 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 74 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 75 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 76 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 77 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 78 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 79 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 80 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 81 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 82 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 83 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 84 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 85 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 86 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 87 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 88 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 89 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 90 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 91 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 92 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 93 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 94 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 95 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 96 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 97 months, .....	1/2 "
not exceeding 98 months, ..	



## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Consignees or Agents.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Intended Despatch.</i>
Candace	Meinschen	N. Ger. sch.	233	January 8	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin	
Caroline	Paulsen	N. Ger. sch.	263	January 8	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Tientsin	
China *	Moller	N. Ger. str.	943	January 10	Siemssen & Co	New York	Early
Friedrich	Tuten	N. Ger. bg.	233	January 10	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Shanghai	
George	Schiarloh	N. Ger. sch.	118	Dec.	16 E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin	
Gertrude	Dewar	Britt. sch.	666	January 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Tientsin	
Glenlouvre	Wilson	Britt. bk.	489	eo.	30 Russell & Co		
Ingeburg	Pfacter	N. Ger. sch.	183	January 11	E. Schellhass & Co	New York	Immediate
Japan	Kefertein	N. Ger. sch.	271	January 9	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	
Jeune & Joseph	Metro	Rch. bk.	136	January 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin	
Kalimass	Kohn	N. Ger. bg.	360	January 16	Wm. Pustau & Co	Marseilles	Early
Madras	Wupper	N. Ger. bk.	299	January 16	Siemssen & Co		
Magnet	Crosby	Britt. sch.	679	January 12	Olyphant & Co	New York	
Nu Granada	Bower	N. Ger. bk.	230	January 14	E. Schellhass & Co		
Omha	Thomson	Britt. sch.	836	January 16	John Burd & Co		
Rangoon	Ronneldson	Britt. str.	1778	January 9 P.	O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	
Serpent	Carnell	Britt. bg.	303	January 18	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Surwonda	Jayne	Amer. str.	1802	Dec.	84 F. R. R.		

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